

Translation delays hinder Brandt report scrutiny



Discussion in Germany on the final report of the Brandt Commission is being hampered because the German-language version is still being prepared.

The report, a 250-page document compiled by the 18 commission members who come from the five continents, was given in English to the United Nations Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, and to World Bank president Robert McNamara.

McNamara intimated the idea for the Commission, whose official name is the Independent Commission on Development Problems.

Because of the delay in the German version, discussion on the vital search for a way of putting the bogged-down North-South dialogue out of the mire lies, of necessity, been based on passages taken out of context.

This automatically means that the critical analysis of the document is and will be haphazard. Yet the report was meant to induce politically minded people in the industrial and developing countries calmly to ponder the central social problems of the past few decades.

Of course, the Brandt Commission realised from the very beginning that it would not earn itself acceptance by all parties concerned — especially in view of the clash of interests and the many clichés that dominate the North-South dialogue.

But the members of the Commission did hope that the sagging issue would be revived through the suggestions made in the report. This can hardly be achieved with the meagre excerpts that have become known so far.

Naturally, there was no need for a Brandt Commission only to hear for the umpteenth time that public sector development aid should be doubled.

The looming disaster cannot be halted without enormously increased efforts. Military means alone cannot stop the chaos and confrontation due to famine.

Co-operation between West Germany and Australia should be stepped up, agreed delegates to a meeting between representatives of the two countries.

Germany is interested in securing raw materials supplies and Australia wants equity capital and technology to develop its huge raw materials resources, particularly its mineral-processing industry.

The meeting, attended by 90 delegates, met near Melbourne last month.

In an interview with *Handelsblatt*, Dr Gerhard Abel, a German government official, summed up the meeting (it was organised by the Australian-German Association, Aga for short): "Australia is enormously interesting to us as a provider of raw materials."

"We Germans have evidently not quite realised that we are hibernating and in danger of missing the boat at a moment that is decisive for Australia."

"The German business community must be made aware of this and must become more active in that country."

Raw materials deal with Australia urged

At the conference itself, Dr Abel said: "If we are to have a stable Western world, we need Australia's help."

In addressing the congress, Dick Hemer, premier of the State of Victoria, made no bones about the fact that "if the capital does not come from Germany, it will certainly come from Japan, America and Britain, who are already investing in Australian energy and metals development projects."

And Dr Abel said: "They won't be running after us. We must hurry up with our investment plans for Australia before the Japanese become so well established there as to limit our own possibilities."

the report are vital for the crucial problem of converting this study into political realities. The same applies to the balanced approach and reasons the report gives for some old-established facts and aims.

In fact, this is even more important than the solution models offered by the Brandt Commission.

It would be too hasty to conclude that the report is a morally valuable document that is useless in today's international situation.

Iran and Afghanistan especially have made it clear in the past few months that development conflicts in the Third World can no longer be viewed from our secure vantage point of affluence because the superpowers are much quicker now to be drawn into seemingly localised social distribution struggles.

Hannes Burger
(Büddeutsche Zeitung, 18 February 1980)

Trade unions

Continued from page 5

window as if this could open a future vista. He chooses his words even more carefully, saying: "Periods of transition are not always calm. Every generation has its own responsibility and must shape its own era."

What matters, says Herr Vetter, is to secure the democratic structure of the trade unions. "Elections may not always bring top men to top posts. But it is important for the organisation that a vote should take place and that it regenerates itself from its own ranks."

Much remains unsaid. Asked whether he would like to issue a warning against the danger of bureaucratisation, Herr Vetter evades the issue by resorting to allegory. He speaks of the tree that must be pruned in order to develop its full strength. He also speaks of "a wee bit of cultural revolution."

Asked whether the Programme of Principles about to be passed was his legacy for the new generation, Herr Vetter answers: "It is tempting to use such a big word, but it wouldn't be true. The new Programme of Principles is the expression of a permanent search for the right objectives."

"This Programme already contains as a seedling the next one because many issues have been dealt with only in outline."

Heinz Michaels
(Die Zeit, 29 February 1980)

Australian representatives made it clear that what they wanted was co-operation in the raw materials sector based on investment, long-term sales contracts and participation in the on-site processing of minerals as is already practised by the Japanese.

Casimir Prince, Wittgenstein, chairman of *Metallgesellschaft AG*, Frankfurt, conceded in his address that the German business community now realised that it has long underestimated the potential of the South Pacific region:

"Australia's future is much rosier than that of Europe."

But while the Germans considered conditions for co-operation in the raw materials sector, including the processing of minerals, as favourable, it was generally held that Australia is only to a limited extent interesting for certain branches of industry — if for no other reason because of its relatively small domestic market.

(Handelsblatt, 20 February 1980)

New policy on Third World investment

For the first time in its history, government-owned *Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft (DEG)* now wants to participate on a large scale in the raw materials investment German industry in the Third World.

Professor Karl-Heinz Sohn, head of this organisation that implements Bonn's development programmes, announced that two major projects were planned, one for the exploitation of copper. They will probably be approved before year's end.

The other projects (Professor Sohn gave no details because the negotiations are still in progress) are to increase Germany's supply of iron ore, uranium and bauxite.

This new activity of the DEG, Professor Sohn said, was in keeping with government instructions of 1976 to the fact that DEG should participate in measures to secure Germany's raw materials supplies.

Due to the size of these projects, was already predictable, Professor Sohn said, that the DEG would reach the limits of its financial potential in the next few years. He spoke of hundreds of millions of dollars of investment in the world, provided the DEG's activities to show its innovations — a line of business that is generally booming.

As in the case of Yugoslavia, though German makers don't want to be the first to increase prices, they have already announced that wages and materials costs necessitate an increase of five to eight per cent.

At first glance, the optimism of German manufacturers might appear surprising in the face of the seemingly overwhelming competition, especially the Japanese and Americans.

A total of 176 German exhibitors competed in Frankfurt against 340 foreign makers from 24 countries, among them 112 from Britain, 70 from Italy and 61 from the United States.

This powerful foreign competition is shown by the great number of all types of instruments exhibited.

The largest group of exhibitors are those showing pianos, cembals and organs where 35 German firms compete against 151 foreign makers.

The position is similar in the percussion, wind and the today so important electronic sectors. And in the field of accordions, one German maker has to compete against nine foreigners.

German manufacturers still consider exports more important than domestic sales. The former amounted to DM76m — an improvement on the previous year of only four per cent due to the depreciation of the dollar and the yen.

Major Japanese and American companies consider the medium sized German makers — 98 employing 8,300 — as their fiercest competitors. They are determined to step up exports of their high quality instruments to the United States and Japan where "Made in Germany" still stands for quality.

The main handicaps of the Germans are their long delivery times — up to one year — and the shortage of skilled labour.

Optimism in this line of business is based on the generally growing leisure market where the instrument makers are determined to hold their own against manufacturers of sporting equipment and travel agents.

A Cologne study has it that the German leisure market will show a 50 per cent growth rate by 1985, when it will reach sales of DM200bn a year; and 65 per cent of this will benefit the retail trade, including that with musical instruments.

Retail sales in this field amounted to DM800m last year, and the exhibitors at the Frankfurt show pin their hopes on orders by the retailers.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 21 February 1980)

BUSINESS

Stiff competition for the sound of music

Frankfurter
Neue Presse

them 112 from Britain, 70 from Italy and 61 from the United States.

This powerful foreign competition is shown by the great number of all types of instruments exhibited.

The largest group of exhibitors are those showing pianos, cembals and organs where 35 German firms compete against 151 foreign makers.

The position is similar in the percussion, wind and the today so important electronic sectors. And in the field of accordions, one German maker has to compete against nine foreigners.

German manufacturers still consider exports more important than domestic sales. The former amounted to DM76m — an improvement on the previous year of only four per cent due to the depreciation of the dollar and the yen.

Major Japanese and American companies consider the medium sized German makers — 98 employing 8,300 — as their fiercest competitors. They are determined to step up exports of their high quality instruments to the United States and Japan where "Made in Germany" still stands for quality.

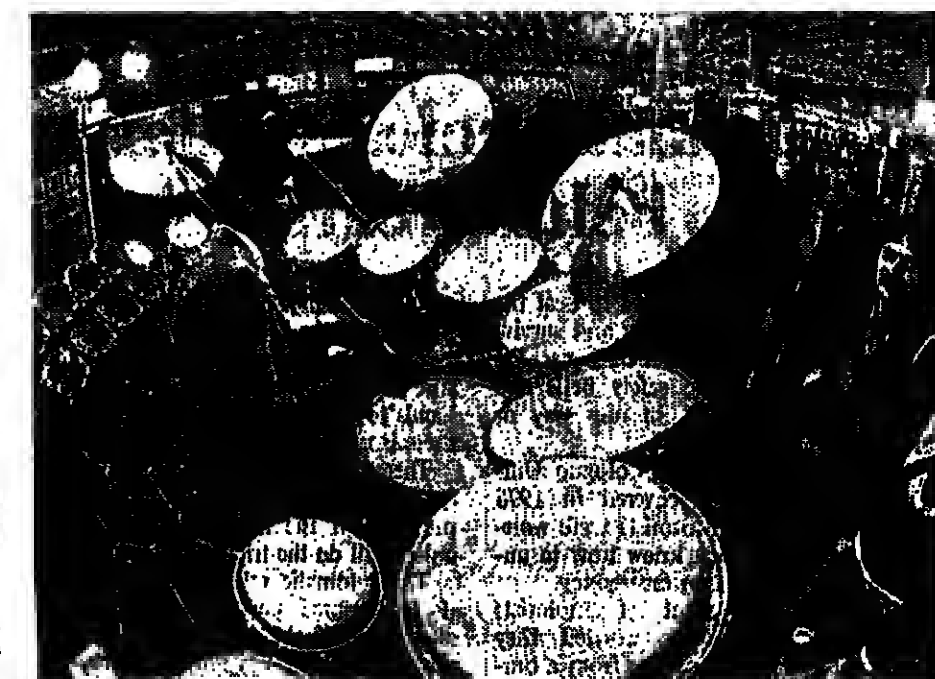
The main handicaps of the Germans are their long delivery times — up to one year — and the shortage of skilled labour.

Optimism in this line of business is based on the generally growing leisure market where the instrument makers are determined to hold their own against manufacturers of sporting equipment and travel agents.

A Cologne study has it that the German leisure market will show a 50 per cent growth rate by 1985, when it will reach sales of DM200bn a year; and 65 per cent of this will benefit the retail trade, including that with musical instruments.

Retail sales in this field amounted to DM800m last year, and the exhibitors at the Frankfurt show pin their hopes on orders by the retailers.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 21 February 1980)



Drummer Jack De Johnette entertains visitors to the International Music Show in Frankfurt. (Photo: dpa)

The portable radio: no more made in Germany

Portable radios and cassette recorders are no longer manufactured in Germany, according to the manufacturers themselves.

Only a few car radios and radio recorders are still made here. Most of the equipment comes from the Far East. So do all small black and white TV sets.

The only reason the manufacturers give is that local concerns cannot compete with the high degree of mechanisation and lower wages in the Far Eastern countries.

This admission comes in a memorandum by the association of the electronic entertainment branch of the industry, representing 26 companies.

The memorandum says: "Competitiveness, the economic future and innovativeness as well as jobs in communications and entertainment electronics in this country are actually threatened by a number of negative factors with which a branch of business can hardly cope on its own."

It was sent to the EEC authorities in Brussels, the Bundestag, the Bonn government, business associations and trade unions in the hopes of a positive response.

Speaker for the manufacturers, Ingwert Ingwertsen, says the memorandum presents the situation frankly.

What the Germans really want is a two to three-year grace period to enable them to develop their video recorder production.

The memo calls on the Bonn government to "do all that is possible in favour of cable TV and video texts. This could impart new impulses to the industry, which increasingly depends on replacement needs."

The memo also calls for "help towards self-help" and admits that such protectionist measures ill behoove a branch of industry that itself heavily depends on exports.

But this, the memo says, does not affect the industry's appeal to Bonn to promote fair terms in German-Japanese trade.

What the industry hopes for is more voluntary restriction on the part of the Japanese. It does not oppose their erecting plants in Europe.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 February 1980)

End of boom in record industry

STUTTGARTER
NACHRICHTEN

The good days for the phonograph record industry are over and gone are the days when every year brought new sales records.

Siegfried E. Loch, a representative of the industry's association, put his finger on a sore point when he told his colleagues that the industry had been lulled by a feeling of security by the boom in the days when every year brought new sales records.

Although the prime function of the DEG is to promote investment by medium sized firms, this has led to increased cooperation with major companies.

Professor Sohn emphasised that the DEG would step up its operations in such crisis countries as Turkey and Pakistan.

Turkey, he said, was on the verge of bankruptcy and the political and economic conditions in Pakistan were as to make it irresponsible to encourage German business to invest there.

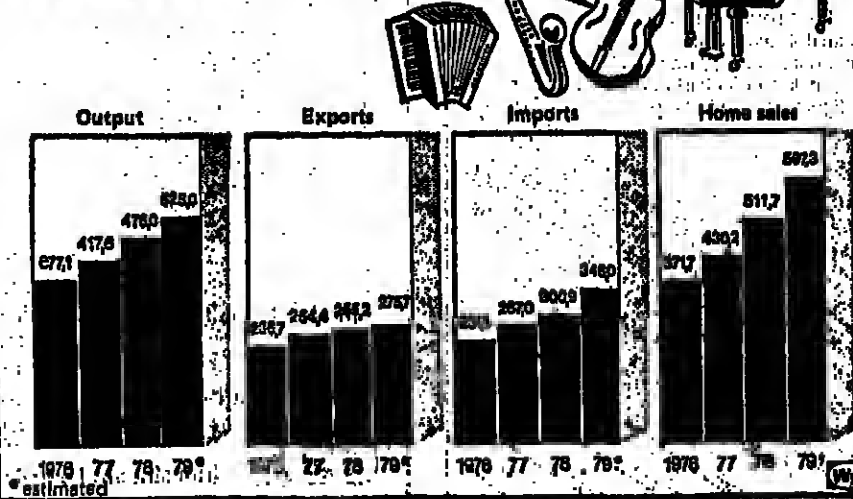
He held that it should be primarily to public sector development and to the German business community.

For the consumer, this means a bit more variety after years of the disco music.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 16 February 1980)

Musical Instruments in increasing demand

Output and sales in the Federal Republic of Germany in DMm



■ TECHNOLOGY

Automatic-release safety belt for cars

There can be few devices to beat the belt at improving safety and survival prospects at the wheel of a car, yet most motorists dislike safety belts and feel worried by them in one way or another.

In a long-term survey Cologne University sociologists discovered in 1976 that 62 per cent of motorists were worried helpers might not know how to unbuckle their belts in an emergency.

Fifty-eight per cent of motorists polled said they were worried they might not be able to escape from a burning car after a crash.

About 30 per cent felt generally hemmed in by a car safety belt that was fastened.

Manufacturers Kern and Liebers have now come up with a safety belt lock that snaps open automatically after an accident. It could well help to alleviate this widespread fear.

In normal circumstances the belt works in the same way as any other. To open it you simply press a button.

But if the car crashes and the belt is jerked with sufficient pressure a lock mechanism is activated that unfasts it automatically eight seconds later.

If there is a succession of crashes, as in a mass pile-up, the mechanism is re-activated each time, taking a further eight seconds to snap the lock open.

The lock also stays locked if the car turns over, leaving the motorist sus-

pended in mid-air and at least 5kg pressure on the belt.

The lock only opens when this pressure is removed, so helpers can use both hands to give the injured man first aid; there is no need to fumble.

There is no need to wait eight seconds either. If need be, immediate pressure on the normal release mechanism will do the trick.

The automatic release functions even if the injured person is numbed by shock, and if the motorist is driving a car with which he is unfamiliar he does not have to look for the release mechanism.

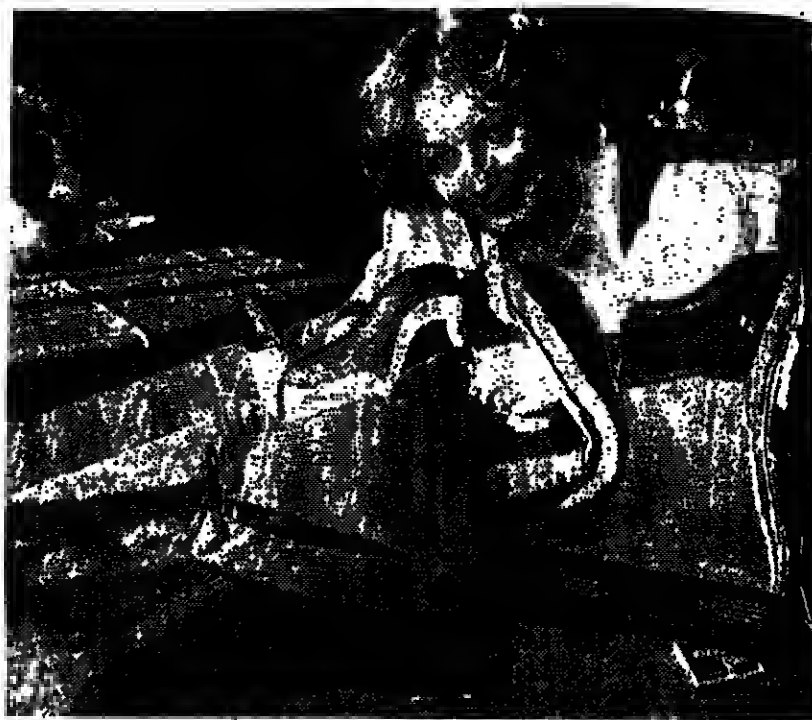
A technology centre run by Allianz, the country's largest insurance company, has tested the device and given it a good rating despite initial scepticism.

It has also been tested and found satisfactory by the Materials Testing Centre, Stuttgart, and by a number of similar institutions in Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, France, Britain and Australia.

Yet motor manufacturers have yet to be convinced. They seem mainly to fear that the device may suffer long-term damage due to corrosion.

So the automatic device will not be available as a standard fitting for a while yet. The retail price of fittings for conversion is DM130.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 16 February 1980)



Skiing boot with emergency transmitter

Alpine SOS device fits into sole of a skiing boot

An SOS device that fits into the sole of a skiing boot was unveiled at Ispo 80, the international sportswear trade fair in Munich.

West German and Swiss manufacturers have joined forces to devise a powerful miniature transmitter that bleeps to help mountain rescue teams find avalanche victims.

The transmitter is no larger than a box of matches and slips into the sole of a boot where it is powered by perspiration.

The battery, which is claimed to last 10 years for sure, is activated by the commodity that most feet secrete: perspiration in sufficient quantity.

The SOS call can be picked up by any transistor radio with a medium band. The device, said to be virtually indestructible, should cost less than DM10.

Preliminary talks with ski boot manufacturers are already in progress.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 February)

■ SCIENCE

Continental drift theory flew in face of established thinking

In the winter of 1911 Alfred Wegener, a young German meteorologist, sat up late at his desk in the old university town of Marburg carefully studying a map.

For the umpteenth time he compared the outlines of the continents bordering the Atlantic, fascinated by their striking similarity.

They looked for all the world like matching pieces of a gigantic jigsaw puzzle, and an unmistakable match too, by the look of it.

A year later he ventured to outline his ideas to a wider public, delivering a lecture entitled Horizontal Displacement of Continents to an audience of fellow-scientists in Frankfurt on 6 January 1912.

Today's continents, he told members of the Geological Association, had originally formed a single land-mass he chose to call Pangaea.

This name, his brainchild, simply means the whole world in Greek, Gaia being the Ancient Greek goddess of the earth.

Long, long ago, he claimed, Pangaea disintegrated, and the pieces had drifted into their present position in the course of millions of years.

The experts were shocked by this new, dynamic view of the world. Established scientific opinion had it that the earth was a rigid body.

"Many leading scientists rejected Wegener's ideas out of hand, just conceivably referring to them as a curiosity but dismissing them with a wry smile," writes Andreas Vogel.

Professor Vogel is the author of the epilogue to the new edition of Wegener's chef-d'oeuvre, *Die Entstehung der Kontinente und Ozeane* (The Origin of the Continents and Oceans).

This reprint of what once was regarded as a scientific heresy appeared just in time for the International Alfred Wegener Symposium in West Berlin.

The symposium, held from 25 to 28 February, started the ball rolling in what is the eminent geoscientist and continental drift pioneer's birth centenary year.

It is also the fiftieth anniversary of his death and a long-overdue tribute to a man who has been scientifically rehabilitated since the mid-60s.

Alfred Wegener was born on 1 November 1880. His father was a Protestant clergyman in Berlin. As a boy he showed a keen interest in geography. He was particularly fascinated by polar research.

At university he read astronomy, geology and meteorology. In 1905, after graduating with a PhD, he took up a junior appointment at the Royal Prussian Astronomical Observatory in Lindenberg.

There his work included exploring the upper atmosphere with the aid of kites and barrage balloons, and in March 1906 he and his brother Kurt ballooned from Berlin to the Spessart hills, near Augsburg, via Jutland in Denmark.

They were airborne 52 hours and set up a world record for uninterrupted flight by balloon (or, indeed, in those days by any means of air transport).

A few months after this record flight he embarked on a fresh adventure, spending two years in north-east Greenland with a Danish expedition.

His diaries still testify to the enjoyment he derived from sleigh rides in the winter nights and from the superb landscape.

Summer 1908 saw him back in Germany. In Marburg that autumn he submitted a further PhD thesis to establish the academic credentials in astronomy and meteorology.

There followed a period of extremely hard work during which the young university lecturer increasingly emerged as a geophysicist who sought to unravel the origins of the earth.

Wegener was not, however, the first scientist to spot the matching coastlines of Africa and South America and hit on the idea that they might once have been joined.

Their matching shape had long been acknowledged, and evidence in support of the continental drift theory was compiled in the second half of the 19th century by an Austrian geologist, Eduard Suess, and shortly before Wegener by an American, Frank Bursley Taylor.

"The idea that the continents might possibly have drifted apart held Wegener completely spellbound," writes Vogel, "when in autumn 1911 he came across a paper outlining affinities in the ancient animal kingdom."

Fossil remains of extinct species prove, for instance, that Africa and Brazil must once have been linked.

Wegener progressively incorporated in his theory ideas first formulated by Suess and Taylor, such as Suess's realisation that the two southern continents seemed to have shared an ice age.

There certainly are still traces of an ice age that buried much of the combined land-mass under glaciers about 280 million years ago.

Most geologists gave this new outsider a hearing but preferred to stick to their pet theory of land bridges between the continents that had sunk in the interim.

They were unable to give credence to Wegener's assumption that horizontal displacement, or drift, had taken place over distances of, in some cases, several thousand kilometres.

He pointed out in vain that sunken

continents or land bridges based on the principle of isostasy, or general equilibrium in the earth's crust, were out of the question.

British geologist Sir George Airy had outlined the principle in 1855. Equilibrium was supposed to be maintained by the yielding or flow of rock material beneath the surface under gravitational stress.

There were mountain ranges of lightweight rock that extended both high above sea-level and well below it, down into the earth's crust.

The separation of land and sea, Wegener explained in his principal work, first published in 1915, was due not only to the mere presence of water.

It was also attributable to structural differences in the earth's crust. Thus no continent could simply disappear and revert to ocean.

Views also differed on how enormous mountain ranges such as the Alps or the Himalayas had come into being.

Before Wegener many geologists assumed that the earth had once been a ball of fire and shrunk as it cooled off, mountains taking shape like wrinkles on an old apple.

But each mountain range would have required the earth's crust to have cooled several thousand degrees, scientists estimated, and this could not possibly have been the case.

Wegener's explanation was that mountain ranges had folded up as wandering continents encountered resistance. The Himalayas, for instance, had taken shape when India collided with the Asian land-mass.

He had difficulty in accounting for the force that made continents drift, but one possible explanation he borrowed from Taylor was an assumed tendency for land-masses to drift away from the poles.

As the earth rotated on its axis continents were seen as slowly moving from the poles to the equator, moved by centrifugal force, as it were.

Another plausible explanation, as Wegener saw it, was a natural westward drift occasioned by tidal forces. But both

are much too weak to serve as a satisfactory explanation.

The unsatisfactory nature of explanations accounting for the motive force behind the phenomenon was the main reason why the continental drift theory failed to gain general acceptance in his lifetime.

In vain he sought to prove, using radio waves for precise measurement, that Europe and Greenland were slowly drifting apart.

In spring 1930 he led the first German expedition to Greenland since the First World War, but his base camp proved not to have laid on sufficient stocks to last out the winter.

So, on the morning of his 50th birthday, he set out with an Eskimo guide to the coast, 400 km (250 miles) away. But neither man made it.

Not until April 1931 was Wegener's body discovered. He had died of a heart attack in his tent half-way to safety.

It took another 30 years for the turning point to arrive in the continental drift debate. Fresh evidence in support of the dynamic earth's crust theory slowly came to light.

It did so in measurement of fossil magnetism traces in lava and in closer scrutiny of the earth's crust on the ocean bed.

The idea of sea floor spreading along a lava belt encompassing the world took shape and was confirmed from 1969 by drilling in all seven seas by the US research vessel Glomar Challenger.

For the past 15 years or so geoscientists have combined sea floor spreading and continental drift in a new theory of tectonics.

This new theory no longer divides the globe into land and sea. Instead it works on the assumption that there are fairly rigid slabs.

Eight large slabs and about a dozen smaller ones comprise both continents and oceans, are probably powered by large-scale heat circuits in the earth's interior and mainly change at points where they border on each other.

These points of contacts are characterised by geological unstable belts, such as deep-sea divides, mountain ranges, volcanoes and earthquakes.

Uta Altmann/Günter Haaf
(Die Zeit, 22 February 1980)

Alfred Wegener: *Die Entstehung der Kontinente und Ozeane*, reprint of the 1st and 4th editions, added with introduction and epilogue by Andreas Vogel, published by Vieweg, Brunswick/Wiesbaden 1980, 384pp., DM58.

■ EXPLORERS

Early victim of Australia's interior

Seven months later the expedition was still in the middle of the outback. The men were starving because provisions had run out and there were no animals to hunt.

"We marched alternately through deserts and wastes of rubber tree forest," he wrote in his diary. "There was nothing to eat again today. We are boiling the hides of the oxen we have slaughtered so we can at least sink our teeth into something."

But the seemingly impossible came true. Even though two men had died on route and a third was killed by natives the six survivors reached Eslington, a small port on the north coast, on 17 December 1845.

Initially their tale met with disbelief. They were felt to be runaway convicts, and disbelief was not suspended until the German was able to provide proof of his identity.

In Sydney he was given a hero's welcome as he described the fertile pasture and crop land, not to mention the bumper coal deposits he had come across en route.

The colonial government awarded him a purse of £100, and when he announced his intention of attempting the east-west crossing 100 men from all over the country volunteered to accompany him.

He selected the best and embarked on his second expedition in 1846, but was soon forced by mutiny to abandon it.

In December 1847 he set out with six companions on his third expedition, from which he was never to return. His last message reached Sydney in April 1848.

In it, he wrote: "We are passing through fertile savannah dotted with eucalyptus trees. There is no death zone."

Continued on page 12

Glorious weather for 8.50 DM



Is too much to expect, but we can promise you that with the aid of our climate handbooks you will be able to travel when the weather suits you best.

Business and private travel overseas calls for careful preparation. The weather varies so wildly that you may be in for an unpleasant surprise.



These climate handbooks are compiled by experienced meteorologists and list monthly statistics for major cities: temperature, rainfall, rainy days, humidity and mention of special features such as fog, thunderstorms, whirlwinds and so on.



Reference sections round off the data, making the climatological handbooks comprehensive guides every traveller will need. They include 65 charts and about 11,000 figures on 60 to 80 pages.

Climatological handbooks are available for Latin America, East Asia and the Middle East.

Fill in and send to: INTERPRESS Übersetzungs GmbH, Schöne Aussicht 23, 2000 Hamburg 78, Tel.: (040) 22 85 228
☐ MIDDLE EAST ☐ FAR EAST ☐ LATIN AMERICA
The handbooks interest me as an advertising medium.
Name _____ Street _____ Town _____

Walter Kerstling

GmbH
Screw and Metal Product Factory



Communicating elements

STAINLESS STEEL BOLTS AND NUTS

P. O. Box 5207, D-4700 Hamm 5 / W. Germany
Phone 0 23 61 / 6 03 36 - 6 20 14 - Telex 0 826 639 wss d



Manufacturing Programme
Hexagonal wire netting-chain link fencing
made of plastic-coated steel wire, a low-priced and durable protection
constantly high quality
Plastic-coated wires



that offer a long service-life as a result of rust protection
STRACK WIRE MANUFACTURING PLANT
Industriestraße 4 • 4750 Unna-Königsborn • Telax No. 8 229 20

THE ARTS

The magic of the Henry Moore workshop

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently unveiled a Henry Moore sculpture entitled *Large Two Forms* outside the Chancellor's Office.

The choice of a work by the British sculptor for this location in Bonn triggered uncommonly strong feelings among the German public.

Why was a German sculptor not commissioned, some asked, while others wondered whether there was a living German sculptor who would have been equal to the task.

But little has been heard of late about Moore's tradition, his development and his art.

So the small but carefully assembled exhibition at the Wilhelm Hack Museum in Ludwigshafen is a welcome opportunity of studying the content and origins of Moore's oeuvre.

That is to say, it does so for those interested in the artistic problems posed by the Moore in front of the *Kanzleramt* as well as in the cultural diplomacy to which it may or may not testify.

Moore himself was largely responsible for the choice of exhibits, many of which are from his private collection, such as a box of items found and kept.

This treasure trove consists of old bones, waterworn pebbles and weather-worn tree roots, and they bear such a striking resemblance to his sculpture one could be excused for supposing they were Moore's handiwork, not nature's.

Few "finished" exhibits are on show at Ludwigshafen. There are no full-size sculptures and only a handful of small bronzes.

But there are nearly 30 plaster mock-ups and as many drawings to show a Moore in all its stages of development, from the first idea to the first version of the finished product.

It takes a little patience. You must first immerse yourself in this miniature world of ideas. But then you feel ushered, as if by magic, into the artist's workshop.

The plaster mock-ups, often only the size of sideplates, enable Moore to experiment with the spatial effect of the piece, a step it is extremely difficult for the observer to follow.

Small as they are, they invariably seem surrounded by space; they never command or penetrate it.

In a few cases but only a few, the exhibition enables the visitor to compare the mock-up and the larger, finished version in stone or bronze.

But the changes in shape and effect that here come to light are an object lesson in seeing the other mock-ups clearly.

Taken, for instance, *Spindle Piece*, 1968. The mock-up looks more compact and cohesive, its surface is as yet untreated. There is no cross-hatching to disturb the unity. The differences between flat and angular, round and pointed, dissolve.

In the finished bronze the impression of cohesion is most conspicuous by its absence. Conical points jut aggressively into space, edges seem sharper, curves softer than in the mock-up.

Light reflects to present continually different aspects. One surface is illuminated, another disappears in the dark. The mock-up has only one face, the bronze many.

Moore's drawings can be placed in three categories: nature studies, sketches for sculptures and works such as the *Shelter Drawings* that abstract a real situation.

These last elude one not as means to an end, yet they more than any highlight Moore's shortcomings as a draftsman. He is unable to surround his figures with an imaginary space. They merge with their surrounds, lack individuality.

They owe their fascination more to the contrast between surface and line than to a juxtaposition of individual figures. The horror of war (*Shelter Drawings*) and the hard work of mining coal (*Cosminier Carrying Lamp*) are lost in an expressive play of forms.

It almost looks as though Moore only develops an interest in people over and above the formal once he can visualise or shape them in terms of sculpture.

Only when the subject no longer obliges him to draw an imaginary space in which to house his figures, only when he can deal exclusively with their form do they come to life.

Moore's sketches for sculptures, including up to 30 variations on an idea on one sheet, are all conceived three-dimensionally, no matter how flat and linear they may appear to be.

The space in which (and against which) the sculptures have to hold their own is at most indicated by coloured, distinctive surfaces.

The drawing, in common with the figure studies of nearly all great sculptors, portrays a body, not its surroundings. It is dedicated more to its interior than to its radiation or emanation.

Once Moore has laid down a work's proportions in the mock-up, the drawing (and often a photograph) help him to visualise the spatial effect of the finished version.

Yet here too he uses such a clipped

In the history of Ancient Egypt and its dynasties of pharaohs Tutankhamen, who ascended the throne in 1332 BC, aged eight and died nine years later, is little more than a peripheral figure.

The son of Echnaton and Nefertiti, he did not become a household name until his grave, complete with any number of incalculably valuable offerings, was discovered in the Valley of Kings in 1922.

Tutankhamen's treasure trove of more than 5,000 items is the highlight and pride of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo.

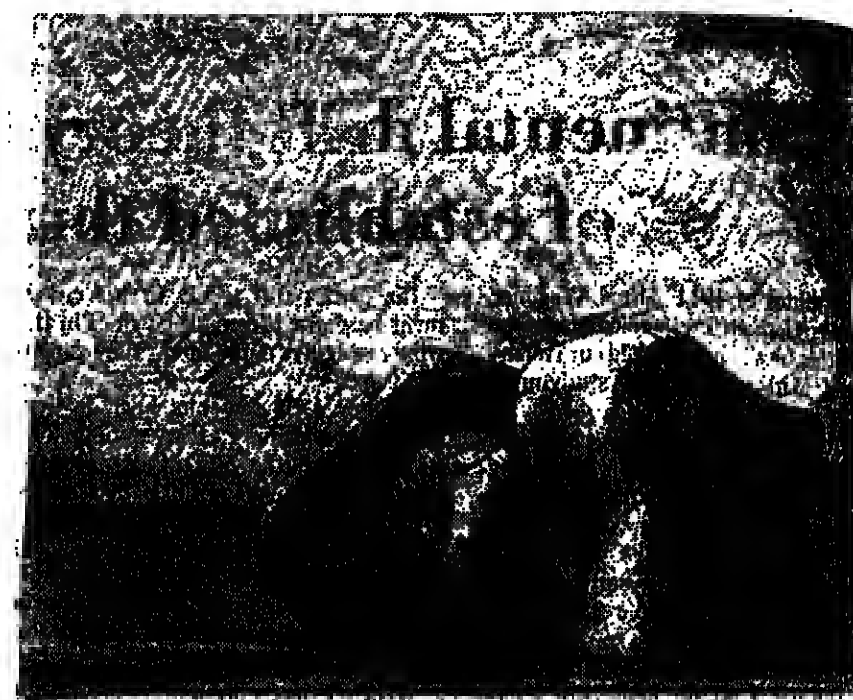
The mummy of the youthful pharaoh has been preserved in its eternal resting-place in the Valley of Kings, bedded in a gold-plated wooden coffin housed in an open stone sarcophagus.

More than 3,000 years after his death the dead Tutankhamen has probably accomplished more for his country than while he was alive.

The Tutankhamen exhibition now on show in the former home of the Bauhaus Archives in West Berlin is its first port of call in Germany, has already been seen by record crowds at museums in Britain, France and the United States.

Tutankhamen may fairly be said to have launched a boom of interest in Egypt and things Egyptian.

At the Petit Palais in Paris the exhibi-



Henry Moore's 'Large Two Forms in Landscape'

(Photo: Catlog)

vocabulary: that the onlooker often finds it hard to follow the sculptor in his vision.

The hint of a shadow and a few blades of grass are enough for Moore to visualise a full-size sculpture and its interplay with nature.

Large Two Forms looks small and smooth in a drawing in which it is placed in a landscape.

But there is no further preparation for the finished product than a sketch, a mock-up and occasionally a somewhat larger working model.

These, then, are the sole supports to his imagination, providing a fascinating insight into Moore's way of looking at things.

The sketches begin with a form that has already been abstracted and merely represent variations on it, whereas the nature studies stay surprisingly close to their original.

They show Moore from another side altogether, devoted to nature, full of respect for its peculiarities, keen to capture the essential features of a motif.

The thick fleece of his *Sheep*, 1972, stands for their slow grazing motions, their stubborn gaze and their need for the warmth of the flock in winter.

Tutankhamen still a drawcard



Tutankhamen, depicted as a blooming out of a lotus flower (Photo: Catlog)

tion was seen by two-and-a-half million people. At the British Museum, in London two million passed through its turnstiles. In the United States, eight million visitors were registered.

The dead child-king's goodwill may well have earned Egypt more sympathy in the United States, in particular, than can have been expected.

This respect and political sympathy pitted against an Israel anxious not to forfeit its own influence in America, the Tutankhamen exhibition was by political.

In Berlin comparable crowds are expected. Day before yesterday, about 40,000 people had already bought tickets, which in itself was entirely in the history of German museum exhibitions.

The organisers, the Egyptian Museum of the Prussian Cultural Foundation, state museums, has been happy to go along with the ballyhoo.

Director Jürgen Seppert has even Tutankhamen's death at the day to help ensure a steady stream of visitors.

So Good King Tut seems sure to continue to draw crowds.

Continued on page 12

THE THEATRE

Three simultaneous premieres for Hochhuth's 'Juristen'

Yet another explosive play has hit the German theatre scene: Rolf Hochhuth's "Juristen" (Jurists). The moralist-playwright has once more attempted to tackle a touchy subject — and in doing so has produced his most mature and most topical play so far. Since the big theatres shied away from it, the premiere took place simultaneously in three lesser theatres (Göttingen, Heidelberg and Hamburg's Ernst Deutsch Theatre.)

Although many say that Rolf Hochhuth lacks the talent a good playwright needs, he certainly does not lack courage. The theatre-going public will be unanimous in its view that, with his play *Juristen* Hochhuth has once more come up with what can only be called "serious political theatre."

Even before the playwright's dispute in court with the ex-prime minister of Baden-Württemberg, Hans Filbinger (who had been a military judge during the war and whom Hochhuth had called "a terrible jurist", his right to do so having been upheld in court), he had seized on this delicate subject.

The question was: how can a democratic country like the Federal Republic of Germany permit people who had failed to mete out justice during the war, as would have been their duty, to rise to the highest offices in this country?

Instead of trying to save lives, these people had demanded even stiffer sentences than those passed by lower courts.

Hochhuth deals with people and facts with full frankness and naming names. His characters are artful portraits of realities.

A huge red star, suspended, dominates the background of the stage while up front an oversized poster praises the "Sweet Revolution".

Below is a commemorative wall for the Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, surrounded by a large group of people paying tribute to the men who committed suicide in 1935.

The deeply moved voice of the literary historian Ossip M. Brik, who is later to act as Mayakovsky's alter ego, delivers a few words in praise of the dead man.

Four little boys, tenderly made up and dressed as little negroes, ask a few theatrical questions about Mayakovsky's life and death.

The first answer is prompt in coming. With a crash as usual when Olof Tschierschke directs a play in Münster, a monstrous symbol takes possession of the scene: a labyrinth-like glass house.

The stage workers carry it so far to the front that they ram the memorial wall, which collapses and so no longer obstructs the view of the building.

Mayakovsky has nothing to hide from his fellow man, as borne out by the glass house — not even his heavy drinking and his love affairs.

It is with such exaggeration, that the premiere of a play entitled *The Non-Person or the Turkish Bath and Death of Mayakovsky* begins — a play written by a man who knows all about state disrespect for art. He is Joachim Seyppel, born in Berlin in 1919.

Disappointed with his lack of literary success, he went to the GDR in 1973. But he met with little love there and is

The plot takes place in the present. Minister Heilmayer goes to his daughter's student pad to congratulate Tina on having graduated in law. There he meets Dieter, also a jurist and Tina's fiancée, and the doctor, Klaus, a friend of theirs.

Klaus once took part in a demonstration way back in the 60s and now comes under the so-called "Radicals Act".

As a result, he has lost his job and now hopes that Tina's father can get him re-employed.

The minister, one of the promulgators of the Act, tries to explain the necessity for it by pointing to our democracy, when Klaus tosses some records at him that prove Heilmayer's responsibility for some death sentences during the war.

A dispute between the generations ensues and the fronts harden. Confronted with the enormity of the facts, Tina rejects her father and no longer wants to know about marrying Dieter (who, in the closing scene, displays the same opportunistic attitude as Heilmayer).

Heilmayer gains the upper hand again on hearing that Klaus does not intend to make any use of the old war records.

The whole thing was deliberately modelled on a Greek tragedy. There is plenty of *Sturm und Drang* in Hochhuth's indefatigable search for truth.

The film spots that are projected into the stage startle the audience.

The quotations from real life and the genuine documents which Hochhuth introduces once more demonstrate his literary weakness.

Even so, his *Juristen* is his best play and has one major advantage. It does

not flag towards the end but becomes even more poignant. After a somewhat banal beginning with burlesque elements (the three friends make mock of the policemen who are there to protect the minister) and editorial-style dialogues, the author lets his characters fire away with emotions that eventually lead to a quiet pro quo dispute.

The satirical essay on art, which Heilmayer in Hochhuth's *Juristen* (Photo: Julia Ungelank-Stamp)

from self-censorship and simple state subsidies and so condemns itself to insignificance, has its effect on the audience.

Hochhuth lashes out with vehemence by raising the most sensitive political issues of our time. But nothing is fully and conclusively discussed — and how could it be considering the overcrowded "tribunal"?

But what matters is the confrontation of the audience and, on the stage, the confrontation between generations: here we have a debate that could bring some clarity.

The author should be grateful to Friedrich Schiller for the theatrically effective presentation of the discussion text in the Hamburg staging.

Günter Zschacke (Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 February 1980)

Sorrows of a non-conformist 'communist Oscar Wilde'

now spending a vacation in Hamburg.

What follows is equally exaggerated and drastic. Put in a nutshell, Seyppel wants to depict the sorrows of a non-conformist "communist Oscar Wilde" pushed around by the party.

Instead of yielding to the Stalinist guardians of ideology, Mayakovsky doggedly defends himself, his nonconformism and his plans (among them the intention to tour the West) against the all-powerful party.

But his resistance does not last very long. The omnipresent "eye of the revolutionary order", personified by the cold Nikita Sergeyevich (Thomas Heller), sees everything and finally manages to get "the communist dandy" down.

For starters, the career functionary stops a rehearsal of Mayakovsky's anti-bureaucracy satire, *The Turkish Bath*, because it allegedly mocks Karl Marx.

This is followed by a brainwashing of the writer, which Tschierschke depicts as a nasty surgery ritual — though only in passing.

While the Brik couple are permitted to travel to London, Mayakovsky's trip is turned down. Instead, he is sent as a reporter to Siberia, told that he is sick and exposed to many other chicaneries until

he has no choice but to kill himself.

So much for the beginning and the end of this very worthwhile play.

The staging as a whole is full of coincidental but gigantic and always plausible symbols (a combine in the face of which the poet is branded a work-shirking nonentity even posthumously).

There is no wishy-washiness in the staging nor is there any mystery. As if they wanted to develop further Fassbinder's Bremen staging in the early 70s, the characters act true to life throughout.

Out of love and enmity, rebellion and sympathy they create meaningful contacts, embraces and conquests.

The impression is that the actors always need a few seconds to recover from a shock and start reacting. The overall impression of this premiere (including the acts by Hartmut Krigener) is palpably serious.

This is enhanced by the admirable certainty shown by the entire cast, including the extras. It is obvious that they understand the deeper meaning of their actions.

Joachim Henschke as Mayakovsky sometimes appears like a replica of Telly Savalas of Kojak fame. The audience expects him to start advertising some de-



Daniela Ziegler as Tina and Friedrich Schütte as minister Heilmayer in Hochhuth's 'Juristen'. (Photo: Julia Ungelank-Stamp)

Schütte and Hans-Peter Kurr reduced the extensive text to a manageable three hours and cut the cast by eight characters.

In Erich Grandel's room in an old city building it was particularly the four central characters that impressed: Schütte himself as the minister (not at all polemically distorted), Klaus Wilcko as Dieter, Peter Zilles as an essentially peaceful Klaus and the spectacularly outstanding Daniela Ziegler as a stubborn Tina.

They did not shirk away from the occasional outburst and remained credible throughout this remarkable performance.

Günter Zschacke (Lübecker Nachrichten, 16 February 1980)

tergent or another any moment — an allusion to Mayakovsky's penchant for advertising himself.

On another occasion, he conveys the impression of a wrestler whose powerful body is bound to survive his throttled intellect for a long time.

Günter Gräfenberg (Brik) sticks strictly to the director's instructions and always conveys what Mayakovsky is not at any given moment: he schemes while Mayakovsky yields to his self-satisfied moods and addictions or he is excited while Mayakovsky sinks into the apathy of desperation.

The performance is full of clarifying information even in its seemingly unimportant but carefully structured mass scenes.

In the end, this staging tells us, Mayakovsky was not only a victim of Stalinist arrogance. He was also torn apart by the contradictions within himself which he considered his right but which he could not stomach once the people around him expected him to do so.

Ground down by *Turkish Bath* staging permits and staging banis, by the anger of the people and their applause and final denunciation, by romantic propositions and the withholding of love, he had no choice but to shoot himself, aged 36.

At least, this is how Seyppel and Tschierschke see his life and how it is worth being seen on the stage.

Jürgen Schmidt (Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung, 19 February 1980)

'Dangers of lethargy' in universities

Lethargy has set in in our universities that is more dangerous than the campus violence of the 1960s.

The enemies now are not extremists but they are nevertheless powerful. They can best be summed up as the University Framework Law and the three parties responsible for it in conjunction with the Bonn Government and the Standing Conference of Education Ministers — not to mention the bureaucracies in Bonn and the Länder.

Teaching of French to get priority

More schools in North Rhine-Westphalia are to offer French as a first foreign language. The new policy will depend on the location of the school and whether there are enough teachers.

It seems that the Land Ministry reacted promptly to a complaint by the French Embassy in Bonn which, at the beginning of this year, strongly deplored the lack of French instruction in German schools.

The note pointed to the fact that every secondary school in France offers German as a first foreign language while almost all German schools have English as their number one foreign language.

Our neighbours across the Rhine are right, but their complaint is somewhat academic considering the difference in educational systems. After all, in France, too, English ranks in place one as the chosen foreign language.

This is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future — neither in France nor in Germany. English is, after all, the language of the world, having replaced French which held that position last century.

Still, we should not minimise the decision to give French a chance at North Rhine-Westphalia's schools — even though this will probably not change the figures: Most children will continue to opt for English.

Learning a foreign language also means gaining access to the culture of the nation concerned. And this is not a matter of statistics but of intellectual interest.

This being so, the individual rather than the authorities should decide which language is to have priority.

Hans Joachim Schyle
(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 February 1980)

Early victim

Continued from page 8
this is a promised land for thousands of settlers.

But then he and his companions vanished without trace somewhere in the outback. Search parties were sent out, the last in 1858.

This last group discovered the remains of Leichhardt's diary on the edge of a desert. All that could still be read was a German inscription in the cover.

It was a quotation from Goethe: "The Gods need in every a good man to serve them in this wide world."

(Die Welt, 22 February 1980)

Yielding to union pressure, our mediocre politicians want to atone the universities on a course of egalitarianism.

In the past 20 years, the universities have reacted rather than acted. They have reacted to the quadrupling of enrolment, to the organisational reforms and to their politicisation.

In the 90s, or so they hope, the student body will diminish greatly and then they will be able to act again.

The low birth rate generation will then enrol and with it will come time to think and perhaps reverse the present course.

But all this will remain utopian if the grand coalition of the lax manages to push through the "Principles of Study and Examinations" which the Permanent Commission for Study Reforms has already adopted.

The Commission, made up of representatives of the Länder, the universities, the Bonn Government, the trade unions and the employers' associations has, in an initial move, presented two papers.

Detractors stood poised with acid pens when it seemed that the decision could go in favour of the rector of Oldenburg University, Krüger, and his Hamburg supporter, Müller.

It is not as if this partisan paper were not right for Oldenburg, but Oldenburg conditions cannot be applied to Cologne or Frankfurt or Munich. Had this been done, it could only have been termed a joke.

All but the trade unions realised that a new attempt had to be made.

A compromise has meanwhile been prepared, and what it amounts to is in part a verbatim adoption of the 22 orientation points which Bonn Science and Research Minister Jürgen Schmude issued in 1978 as a recommendation for supra-regional study reforms.

This is not surprising since the best compromise that could be achieved between the dim-witted and the astute, between employers and unions, the left and the right, had already been pointed out by Herr Schmude.

It was hard work for the Permanent Commission to agree on this paper.

The fact that the one or the other university might adopt this compromise is unobjectionable. But even the best

Compromise is bad if it is to apply to all universities from Berlin to Aachen and from Kiel to Munich.

Most subjects are still geared to specialised sciences. The Principles of the Permanent Commission have counterbalanced this with their demand for practice and career orientation. In extreme cases, this would lead to a disintegration of specialised branches of science.

The idea that the universities as a whole must be open to the working population belongs in the same category. Moreover, university study is not only to make up in substance for what has been missed in secondary school, but it is also to have a pedagogic function: the salient points of the Principles are social learning and the orientation difficulties of students.

These, rather than the strict requirements of science and research are to determine the curriculum and the manner of teaching.

As a result, the upper grades of secondary school would presume university status while the university would be levelled down to a secondary school.

And, finally, the Principles want to perpetuate the fiction that all graduations are equal in standard; in other words, that all universities are equal.

Rumour on the periphery of the Standing Conference of Education Ministers already has it that all this is to become part of the examination regulations.

If all this were implemented, the universities would only be free regarding follow-up studies after the basic curriculum has been completed.

The West German Rectors' Conference has already permitted itself to be lured dangerously far along this road. At the end of it there would be a basic course of studies plus follow-up studies that would extend the training of new scientists (because the basic course of studies would be of little benefit). And soon everybody would demand that they be admitted to the follow-up courses.

What we need instead of such uniformity is competing study models.

Apart from universities that would also promote the working population, we must have universities that would, from the first semester to the last, serve the strict ideal of unity of research and teaching.

There would be room enough for blends between the specialised and the elite university.

What is needed is competition instead of boredom, variety instead of hypocritical uniformity.

Kurt Reumann
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 February 1980)

compromise is bad if it is to apply to all universities from Berlin to Aachen and from Kiel to Munich.

Most subjects are still geared to specialised sciences. The Principles of the Permanent Commission have counterbalanced this with their demand for practice and career orientation. In extreme cases, this would lead to a disintegration of specialised branches of science.

The idea that the universities as a whole must be open to the working population belongs in the same category. Moreover, university study is not only to make up in substance for what has been missed in secondary school, but it is also to have a pedagogic function: the salient points of the Principles are social learning and the orientation difficulties of students.

These, rather than the strict requirements of science and research are to determine the curriculum and the manner of teaching.

As a result, the upper grades of secondary school would presume university status while the university would be levelled down to a secondary school.

And, finally, the Principles want to perpetuate the fiction that all graduations are equal in standard; in other words, that all universities are equal.

Rumour on the periphery of the Standing Conference of Education Ministers already has it that all this is to become part of the examination regulations.

If all this were implemented, the universities would only be free regarding follow-up studies after the basic curriculum has been completed.

The West German Rectors' Conference has already permitted itself to be lured dangerously far along this road. At the end of it there would be a basic course of studies plus follow-up studies that would extend the training of new scientists (because the basic course of studies would be of little benefit). And soon everybody would demand that they be admitted to the follow-up courses.

What we need instead of such uniformity is competing study models.

Apart from universities that would also promote the working population, we must have universities that would, from the first semester to the last, serve the strict ideal of unity of research and teaching.

There would be room enough for blends between the specialised and the elite university.

What is needed is competition instead of boredom, variety instead of hypocritical uniformity.

Kurt Reumann
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 February 1980)

Compromise is bad if it is to apply to all universities from Berlin to Aachen and from Kiel to Munich.

Most subjects are still geared to specialised sciences. The Principles of the Permanent Commission have counterbalanced this with their demand for practice and career orientation. In extreme cases, this would lead to a disintegration of specialised branches of science.

The idea that the universities as a whole must be open to the working population belongs in the same category. Moreover, university study is not only to make up in substance for what has been missed in secondary school, but it is also to have a pedagogic function: the salient points of the Principles are social learning and the orientation difficulties of students.

These, rather than the strict requirements of science and research are to determine the curriculum and the manner of teaching.

As a result, the upper grades of secondary school would presume university status while the university would be levelled down to a secondary school.

And, finally, the Principles want to perpetuate the fiction that all graduations are equal in standard; in other words, that all universities are equal.

Rumour on the periphery of the Standing Conference of Education Ministers already has it that all this is to become part of the examination regulations.

If all this were implemented, the universities would only be free regarding follow-up studies after the basic curriculum has been completed.

The West German Rectors' Conference has already permitted itself to be lured dangerously far along this road. At the end of it there would be a basic course of studies plus follow-up studies that would extend the training of new scientists (because the basic course of studies would be of little benefit). And soon everybody would demand that they be admitted to the follow-up courses.

What we need instead of such uniformity is competing study models.

Apart from universities that would also promote the working population, we must have universities that would, from the first semester to the last, serve the strict ideal of unity of research and teaching.

There would be room enough for blends between the specialised and the elite university.

What is needed is competition instead of boredom, variety instead of hypocritical uniformity.

Kurt Reumann
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 February 1980)

Compromise is bad if it is to apply to all universities from Berlin to Aachen and from Kiel to Munich.

Most subjects are still geared to specialised sciences. The Principles of the Permanent Commission have counterbalanced this with their demand for practice and career orientation. In extreme cases, this would lead to a disintegration of specialised branches of science.

The idea that the universities as a whole must be open to the working population belongs in the same category. Moreover, university study is not only to make up in substance for what has been missed in secondary school, but it is also to have a pedagogic function: the salient points of the Principles are social learning and the orientation difficulties of students.

Help for the forgetful

A research project at Mannheim University is working on ways to help children with bad memories.

It also hopes to help teachers by presentation of lessons.

The research team, headed by Professor Theo Hermann, hopes that by the texts of children's and books will be more consistent with workings of a child's mind, and overcome distaste for certain subjects.

When reading a story to a child frequently notice that the child's attention is riveted by certain details and messages which the reader would overlook.

Often, the story is linked with something the child has experienced and is thus endowed with an extra meaning.

The development of a child's memory of stories and fairy tales has been an important subject of psychological research in recent years.

Experts assume that stories are as similarly structured and that they tell the patterns of what can be termed "story grammar."

In terms of this grammar, a story ways has an introduction of its "then the "framework conditions" (the stance, space and time) and the ending of the actual plot with the final nouement.

Must we therefore take it that: membership certain passages of a story depends on whether, in terms of grammar, they are central or peripheral.

The study is also to shed light on how certain abilities, preferences and subjective association with the help or hinder the child to remember.

It has already been established that there are certain mistakes that are fatal for specific age groups.

For instance: children confuse the sequence of events or they are unable to understand why one event results from another.

The project is directed at children aged between four and nine. This age group has been chosen because it is known that the decisive change in mental abilities takes place in pre-school elementary school age.

In the course of the study and over a period of two years, children are to be told stories and then, at regular intervals, asked how much they have remembered.

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 12 February 1980)

seum's main building on the other side of the road.

The exhibition is likely to cost a museum between DM3m and DM6m. Costs are to be recouped from the sale of tickets, catalogues and the like. A surplus will go to the Egyptian administration of antiquities in Cairo.

The Berlin organisers are not worried about recouping the costs. The exhibition appeals not only to experts and specialists but also to the man in the street.

As Egypt's President Sadat, patron of the exhibition, puts it in his foreword to the catalogue, it gives some idea of Egyptian civilisation at a time when it set the rest of the world an example.

Doubtless, he adds, people in the Federal Republic of Germany will also feel the feelings of the Egyptian people toward a civilisation in the discovery of which German scientists played a major role.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 20 February 1980)

seum's main building on the other side of the road.

The exhibition is likely to cost a museum between DM3m and DM6m. Costs are to be recouped from the sale of tickets, catalogues and the like. A surplus will go to the Egyptian administration of antiquities in Cairo.

The Berlin organisers are not worried about recouping the costs. The exhibition appeals not only to experts and specialists but also to the man in the street.

As Egypt's President Sadat, patron of the exhibition, puts it in his foreword to the catalogue, it gives some idea of Egyptian civilisation at a time when it set the rest of the world an example.

Doubtless, he adds, people in the Federal Republic of Germany will also feel the feelings of the Egyptian people toward a civilisation in the discovery of which German scientists played a major role.

Hellmut Kotschenreuther
(Kleiner Nachrichten, 20 February 1980)

seum's main building on the other side of the road.

The exhibition is likely to cost a museum between DM3m and DM6m. Costs are to be recouped from the sale of tickets, catalogues and the like. A surplus will go to the Egyptian administration of antiquities in Cairo.

Heidelberg Free Clinic comes back - without the controversy

Heidelberg's controversial Free Clinic, axed by slum clearance in 1978, has been back in business for a year.

Unlike its predecessor, it shuns the limelight and tries not to be provocative.

The clinic was viewed years ago as an exotic attempt to provide drug addicts and prospective junkies with outpatient medical and psychological help.

It was a success, a headline news success, until the city closed it down as part of a slum clearance scheme.

But from 1972 to 1978 the clinic and its staff of 13, including doctors, therapists and social workers, was tolerated.

And it was tolerated because it really was able to help young people where established facilities proved a failure.

Heidelberg Free Clinic was free in two senses of the word. Without money or a doctor's certificate the needy could still be sure of treatment, while the therapy provided was intended to be free from the compulsory features of conventional treatment.

The clinic was part of the scene, as were the local freaks, and its success was due in no small measure to the staff sharing their patients' views on life.

The help given was given to the same sort of people, people who talked about laboratory findings and their psychic hang-ups squatting on mattresses drinking tea, not at an impersonal office desk.

Logically enough in the circumstances psychotherapy, not the prescription block, was the hallmark of treatment at Heidelberg Free Clinic.

The Bonn Ministry of Family Affairs provided an annual subsidy of about DM150,000. The municipal welfare department paid for treatment of the uninsured (and it was strictly "no names, no pack drill").

But the end came in 1978 when Ministry subsidies lapsed and the city was unwilling to shoulder part of the extra bill. Heidelberg even served the clinic notice to quit its premises in Brunnen-gasse.

It withdrew support on the ground that the clinic's drugs concept was unsatisfactory, staff arguing that in preventive care the distinction between legal and illegal drugs was not what mattered most.

The reasons for a person's drug consumption were the crux of the matter, clinic staff maintained.

They also upset people with more conventional views by rejecting the idea of repairing sick individuals to make them fit to face society again.

Their aim was to enable people to gain a more sensitive insight into themselves and their surroundings, thereby contributing towards change in society.

The Free Clinic became for many like the proverbial red rag to the bull, especially when it was suspected of having links with the Socialist Patients' Collective, whose members included Basdar-Melnhof urban guerrillas.

Since the beginning of 1979 eight men and one woman have run a new Free Clinic in an old hat factory housing a medical practice and a psychiatric-cum-welfare centre.

The three doctors, two therapists, a nurse, a social worker, a conscript on non-military service and a lawyer have

help them after conventional psychiatry has failed to do so.

The clinic is financed from the doctors' earnings, from a DM35,000 annual subsidy provided by a charitable organisation and from membership dues of a support group.

The attempt to treat patients and clients as individuals with equal rights is not the only way in which the new Heidelberg Free Clinic is exemplary.

Staff all earn a flat DM900 per month and hold personal responsibility for their respective work. On matters affecting the clinic as a whole they hold equal rights.

Conflicts naturally arise at work, just as problems affect their activities. Staff regularly meet to mull them over. For the present, at least, work is shared easily and the nine get on cordially and sensitively with each other.

The Brunnen-gasse premises included a tea room. The hat factory does not. So the people who used to come round for a cuppa and occasionally joined the staff in groups dealing with health and women's problems no longer do so.

Groups of this kind, maintained by visitors, were the hallmark of the old Free Clinic.

Now only the specialists are left the clinic, good intentions notwithstanding, has more in common with a service enterprise trading in health.

The staff are well aware of this problem and try hard to bridge the gap between themselves and specialists and those who seek their help and to teach others to help themselves.

Work with drug addicts has also changed. The erstwhile scene no longer exists. Heroin addicts can only be given advice and referral, since they need ward treatment.

The others, alcoholics and pill-poppers in large numbers, are hard to reach because they live in isolation in their apartment blocks.

There is less hue and cry about the Free Clinic nowadays because the clinic itself has grown quieter. Doctors and therapists concentrate on their work and try to offer patients better assistance and a lasting change in their surroundings.

The clinic currently tends to live a life separate from communal institutions

apathy hope the Free Clinic will be able to

Heidelberg's controversial Free Clinic, axed by slum clearance in 1978, has been back in business for a year.

Unlike its predecessor, it shuns the limelight and tries not to be provocative.

The clinic was viewed years ago as an exotic attempt to provide drug addicts and prospective junkies with outpatient medical and psychological help.

It was a success, a headline news success, until the city closed it down as part of a slum clearance scheme.

But from 1972 to 1978 the clinic and its staff of 13, including doctors, therapists and social workers, was tolerated.

And it was tolerated because it really was able to help young people where established facilities proved a failure.

Heidelberg Free Clinic was free in two senses of the word. Without money or a doctor's certificate the needy could still be sure of treatment, while the therapy provided was intended to be free from the compulsory features of conventional treatment.

The clinic was part of the scene, as were the local freaks, and its success was due in no small measure to the staff sharing their patients' views on life.

The help given was given to the same sort of people, people who talked about laboratory findings and their psychic hang-ups squatting on mattresses drinking tea, not at an impersonal office desk.

Logically enough in the circumstances psychotherapy, not the prescription block, was the hallmark of treatment at Heidelberg Free Clinic.

The Bonn Ministry of Family Affairs provided an annual subsidy of about DM150,000. The municipal welfare department paid for treatment of the uninsured (and it was strictly "no names, no pack drill").

But the end came in 1978 when Ministry subsidies lapsed and the city was unwilling to shoulder part of the extra bill. Heidelberg even served the clinic notice to quit its premises in Brunnen-gasse.

It withdrew support on the ground that the clinic's drugs concept was unsatisfactory, staff arguing that in preventive care the distinction between legal and illegal drugs was not what mattered most.

The reasons for a person's drug consumption were the crux of the matter, clinic staff maintained.

They also upset people with more conventional views by rejecting the idea of repairing sick individuals to make them fit to face society again.

Their aim was to enable people to gain a more sensitive insight into themselves and their surroundings, thereby contributing towards change in society.

The Free Clinic became for many like the proverbial red rag to the bull, especially when it was suspected of having links with the Socialist Patients' Collective, whose members included Basdar-Melnhof urban guerrillas.

Since the beginning of 1979 eight men and one woman have run a new Free Clinic in an old hat factory housing a medical practice and a psychiatric-cum-welfare centre.

The three doctors, two therapists, a nurse, a social worker, a conscript on non-military service and a lawyer have

help them after conventional psychiatry has failed to do so.

The clinic is financed from the doctors' earnings, from a DM35,000 annual subsidy provided by a charitable organisation and from membership dues of a support group.

The attempt to treat patients and clients as individuals with equal rights is not the only way in which the new Heidelberg Free Clinic is exemplary.

Staff all earn a flat DM900 per month and hold personal responsibility for their respective work. On matters affecting the clinic as a whole they hold equal rights.

Conflicts naturally arise at work, just as problems affect their activities. Staff regularly meet to mull them over. For the present, at least, work is shared easily and the nine get on cordially and sensitively with each other.

The Brunnen-gasse premises included a tea room. The hat factory does not. So the people who used to come round for a cuppa and occasionally joined the staff in groups dealing with health and women's problems no longer do so.

Groups of this kind, maintained by visitors, were the hallmark of the old Free Clinic.

Now only the specialists are left the clinic, good intentions notwithstanding, has more in common with a service enterprise trading in health.

The staff are well aware of this problem and try hard to bridge the gap between themselves and specialists and those who seek their help and to teach others to help themselves.

Work with drug addicts has also changed. The erstwhile scene no longer exists. Heroin addicts can only be given advice and referral, since they need ward treatment.

The others, alcoholics and pill-poppers in large numbers, are hard to reach because they live in isolation in their apartment blocks.

There is less hue and cry about the Free Clinic nowadays because the clinic itself has grown quieter. Doctors and therapists concentrate on their work and try to offer patients better assistance and a lasting change in their surroundings.

The clinic currently tends to live a life separate from communal institutions

apathy hope the Free Clinic will be able to

Heidelberg's controversial Free Clinic, axed by slum clearance in 1978, has been back in business for a year.

Unlike its predecessor, it shuns the limelight and tries not to be provocative.

The clinic was viewed years ago as an exotic attempt to provide drug addicts and prospective junkies with outpatient medical and psychological help.

It was a success, a headline news success, until the city closed it down as part of a slum clearance scheme.

But from 1972 to 1978 the clinic and its staff of 13, including doctors, therapists and social workers, was tolerated.

And it was tolerated because it really was able to help young people where established facilities proved a failure.

Heidelberg Free Clinic was free in two senses of the word. Without money or a doctor's certificate the needy could still be sure of treatment, while the therapy provided was intended to be free from the compulsory features of conventional treatment.

The clinic was part of the scene, as were the local freaks, and its success was due in no small measure to the staff sharing their patients' views on life.

The help given was given to the same sort of people, people who talked about laboratory findings and their psychic hang-ups squatting on mattresses drinking tea, not at an impersonal office desk.

Logically enough in the circumstances psychotherapy, not the prescription block, was the hallmark of treatment at Heidelberg Free Clinic.

The Bonn Ministry of Family Affairs provided an annual subsidy of about DM150,000. The municipal welfare department paid for treatment of the uninsured (and it was strictly "no names, no pack drill").

But the end came in 1978 when Ministry subsidies lapsed and the city was unwilling to shoulder part of the extra bill. Heidelberg even served the

Study aid, rest cures for housewives

The Müttergenossenschaft (MGW), an organization providing rest and recreation for mothers, has just celebrated its 30th anniversary. MGW was founded by Ely Heuss-Knapp on 31 January 1950. It was both a "repair shop for mothers" and the spearhead in the struggle for equal rights for women. But as MGW begins its 31st year it has also become an emancipation movement for men: fathers who have to raise children alone have become eligible.

In her founding speech in 1950, Ely Heuss-Knapp said that the women who had done a man's job while their husbands were at war and later in POW camps could not be asked by their returning husbands to go back to being clerks as if nothing had happened.

But the notion had other things to worry about in those days. What mattered then was in fact only to do a "repair job" without frills and extras.

Elisabeth Ehrtmann of Lübeck, one of the pioneers of the movement, says: "The important thing was to get the mothers away from the daily treadmill, away from their families and worries."

Together with a few devoted helpers and the Lübeck branch of the Caritas organization, she organized the first rest cure for mothers from 18 October to 8 November 1950 in a Baltic resort.

The work involved was enormous because it was not enough to get the mothers away from their husbands and chil-

dren; somebody also had to be found who would replace them during their absence. Food and clothing had to be found. The food came primarily from Swedish donations (the CARE era had not yet come to Germany). The clothing was also donated in bulk or collected by canvassing homes.

"Many people got their first shoes from Caritas in those days," reminisces Frau Ehrtmann.

The first vacations from mothers were financed through subsidies. Though participants were asked to bear some of the cost, this did not amount to much. The daily rate was DM4.50.

But then the Public Welfare Authority started subsidizing the organization. Eventually, the national health insurance system also contributed as did a number of charitable organizations, including the German Red Cross.

The municipalities were also called upon to help and it was rather fortuitous that Elisabeth Ehrtmann was the wife of a senator who went out of his way to help.

Help was primarily needed for a permanent recreation home in Wesloe. This home depended entirely on donations in any form. The mothers who went there were not live-in vacationers because they had small children to look after and had to be back home for the night.

Needless to say, things did not always

go smoothly. But the mishaps are shrugged off in retrospect and have become jokes.

There was, for instance, the scorching of a summer when wood for heating arrived by the ton as did butter, that simply melted away and was in danger of spoiling because there was no refrigeration.

Senator Ehrtmann helped in the nick of time by having the butter taken to the municipal cold store.

And then there was the day when several tons of stinking herring arrived.

Elisabeth Ehrtmann has many reports telling her what these first vacations meant to the married mothers. All these reports contain such key words as "warm", "cozy", "without a care in the world".

In those days, too, German women had a weight problem — in reverse. They tried to reach the magic 100-lb mark, working their way up, not down.

Schleswig-Holstein alone had some 8,000 refugee women at that time with more than four children and no father and provider; and 55,000 fathers were jobless.

Nation-wide, there were 980,000 war widows and 1.5 million war orphans. The Red Cross had a card index with 20 million missing people.

Things were so bad that any change could only be for the better.

As things started improving, almost unnoticeable at first, the problems confronting MGW changed.

"Today the symptoms of the mothers coming to us are different. In many instances they are more serious, regardless of the number of children.

"Women today suffer from psychosomatic problems, primarily depression. This is due to the discrimination against housewives and mothers who 'contribute nothing to the economy and are unproductive because they don't work', says Regina Pabst, the successor to Elisabeth Ehrtmann at the Lübeck branch of Caritas.

A documentation published by MGW to mark its 25th anniversary indicates that the organization first started pondering the "position of mothers in today's society" in 1963.

The documentation attests that "the need for social counselling is becoming more pressing."

Starting in 1967, MGW introduced special holidays for mothers going to university.

The "gorging wave" had engulfed the nation and the emphasis shifted to losing weight under medical supervision.

Since 1968 work has centred around

another aspect: the education shortcomings of housewives and mothers.

In the years since, MGW has done more and more time to pondering to include the husbands of vacationers in their social and educational work. Eventually, the emphasis shifted to educational courses as a follow-up to the vacation.

The work of MGW now consists of more on turning "patients" who had not performed as well as she knew always played second fiddle and themselves as the family servants.

After a break of three weeks at Lake Placid due to meniscus trouble she had in own worth.

Seventy per cent of today's (DM1,800) of a vacation for mothers: financed by the public sector, part of the national health system.

However it refuses to finance the "eples" that consist only of cosmetic and psychological treatment.

Though Dr Veronika Carstens, wife of Germany's president and chairman of MGW, is confident that the national health system will change its attitude, until this happens MGW will progress very far beyond being a "shop".

Julius Geis (Kieker Nachrichten, 20 February 1980)

A right men don't want

The law permitting men to take their wives' aurnames has been in effect for 3 1/2 years.

But only 2 per cent of grooms take on the bride's surname, says Hamburg Registrar Peter Sievers.

The situation in other parts of the country is pretty much the same. Last summer, when even those who married before 1 July 1976 were permitted to adopt their wives' family name, there was only a momentary rush which soon subsided.

Only 80 Hamburg couples opted for a change of name between July and September 1979.

Herr Sievers can only guess why this is. He says that the law is not as simple as it seems. The effort of the public "Evidence" sponse for the public.

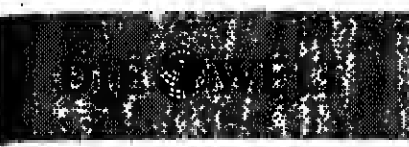
There are not many men who want to take their wives' names. But there is also the fact that the law is not as simple as it seems. The effort of the public "Evidence" sponse for the public.

Before the new law, any change of name was costly and tedious. Today it costs DM3 in handling fees.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 February 1980)

THE WINTER OLYMPICS

Christa goes in fighting and gets a silver



Christa Kinshofer shook her blonde hair with a laugh and said: "I am not usually superstitious, but what happened here at Lake Placid was enough to make me feel there might be more to dreams than meets the eye."

"In my first night at the Olympic Village I dreamt I was going to win the silver medal in the slalom."

She did, too. On 23 February she was runner-up to Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein in the special slalom and a smiling Olympic silver medalist.

The day before she had not had that smile on her face. She could not take her mind off the giant slalom, in which she had finished fifth after winning last year's World Cup.

She was hopping mad because she more on turning "patients" who had not performed as well as she knew always played second fiddle and themselves as the family servants.

After a break of three weeks at Lake Placid due to meniscus trouble she had in own worth.

Seventy per cent of today's (DM1,800) of a vacation for mothers: financed by the public sector, part of the national health system.

However it refuses to finance the "eples" that consist only of cosmetic and psychological treatment.

Though Dr Veronika Carstens, wife of Germany's president and chairman of MGW, is confident that the national health system will change its attitude, until this happens MGW will progress very far beyond being a "shop".

Julius Geis (Kieker Nachrichten, 20 February 1980)

At the end of her freestyle routine Dagmar Lurz hardly had enough energy left to curtsy to the public. She staggered rather than skated to the side of the rink.

There she collapsed in the arms of team doctor Wolf-Dieter Montag. She was completely exhausted.

"I was shattered. I no longer know how I managed to leave the ice," she later said. But by then she was wearing Olympic bronze.

It was a fitting reward for the 21-year-old Dortmund medical student's tremendous display of energy. Usually a bundle of nerves, she really excelled herself at Lake Placid.

"Dagmar's performance today was absolutely unbelievable," said national coach Erich Zeller, a man not usually given to fanciful praise.

She had been handicapped for three days by a heavy cold, with only vitamin pills keeping her going. Her Olympic freestyle routine was the performance of a lifetime.

That afternoon she had been on the brink of despair, twice in her final training session having failed to pull off the treble ritberger.

"I just haven't the strength. I shall never last the distance in my freestyle this evening," she sighed, feeling years of preparation had been in vain.

She was only four points ahead of the fourth at that stage of the proceedings. She suddenly felt it was a mere hair's breadth.

The pre-routine warm-up brought little encouragement either. Twice she had abandoned an attempted treble salchow and make do with a double — for her a sign she would fall to pull it off when it counted.

Then she took to the ice for the

Success from the brink of despair



Dagmar Lurz (Photo: dpa)

minutes that mattered, and the American public were anything but wholehearted in their support.

They clearly felt the German girl on the ice was not showing enough sparkle. But she paid no heed. She went in for the treble ritberger — and it came off!

Then the double axel, another success.

showing, and that made her doubly keen to prove them all wrong.

But officials were duly pleased, especially with themselves, as the first shower of congratulations showed. Take Rosi Mittermaier, double gold medalist at Innsbruck in 1976.

"My congratulations to coach Mayr on this magnificent victory," she said over intercom, "and to Christa too."

Christa fully appreciated the innuendo but chose to ignore it at the moment of victory. "It's all over now. Now I can celebrate. I'm going dancing," was all she had to say.

Beforehand she had kept strictly to the piste. "In all other respects," she said, "I kept myself to myself. I went to the Olympic Village disco more than once, but only to get myself a milk shake."

Olympic silver in the special slalom! Christa Kinshofer shook her head and suddenly whispered: "Gosh, I am happy."

This feeling of happiness was an overwhelming that she wanted to tell her nearest and dearest the moment she had passed the post.

From the changing room at Whiteface Mountain she rang her parents back home in Miesbach, Bavaria. "Why," she said, "they're even more excited than I am."

Klaus Blume (Die Welt, 25 February 1980)



Christa Kinshofer (Photo: dpa)

Tables turned in biathlon

There was a happy end for the West German biathlon team at Mount Van Hoevenberg, Lake Placid. Franz Bernreiter, Hansi Estner, Peter Angerer and Gerd Winkler were all smiles.

Four years earlier at Innsbruck the West German team had been plipped at the post by the GDR men, who won bronze. This time they made sure of that bronze medal.

Excitement reached fever pitch as Gerd Winkler, the last man, pointed his gun for the last time.

"If he scores a hit we've made it," said coach Norbert Baier. Winkler had to reload, but a hit it was, and with it a bronze medal, leaving Norway in fourth place.

It was the fourth time in succession, starting at Grenoble in 1968, that the Soviet team won gold.

The GDR had to make do with silver because Eberhard Rösch, their No. 4, had a bad attack of nerves in the shooting. "What a good job others have 'em too," the West Germans said. This time their marksmanship was not marred by nerves.

"The strain was tremendous. At last year's world championships in Ruhpolding, Bavaria, we were only eighth. But this time everyone was expecting us to win the bronze," Peter Angerer confided.

As No. 3 in the team he had worked their way up to the No. 5 slot, laying the groundwork for the medal.

There was jubilation in the West German camp at Mount Van Hoevenberg. In the individual the four had skied fast but proved poor marksmen.

"The relay was like a whodunnit, and the coaches and team officials looked on with bated breath. I don't take much more of this," said Professor Dietrich Martin, team official in charge of Nordic skiing.

Franz Bernreiter from Rabenstein was only 11th on his return from the first leg, having had to reload three times in the standing shooting, yet scoring two hits.

Hansi Estner from Weil gained three places. He went flat out on his skis, had to reload but was not penalised.

Peter Angerer from Hammer eighth in the 10km sprint, ran a superb race. "If he goes on to score a hit he might even win a medal," said coach Baier.

He did, leaving his team in third place behind the Soviet Union and the GDR.

(Kieker Nachrichten, 23 February 1980)

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW

TRADE DIRECTORY

GERMAN TRADE 1979/80
of Manufacturers, Exporters and Importers

DIRECTORY
GERMAN TRADE

The complete directory of the most important German exporters and importers

- Over 3,000 German firms engaged in export and import. The addressees of the manufacturers are listed under product classifications.
- All Foreign Consulates in Germany.
- All Chambers of Commerce in Germany.
- Bank with Foreign Departments.
- Freight Forwarders.
- Technical Services and Consultants.
- Insurance Companies.

(All classifications in English.)
Price \$10.00 U.S.
(incl. package and airmail postage)

If you want to establish contacts with Germany, then you need the TRADE DIRECTORY

Published Annually
Over 200 Pages

PLEASE FILL IN AND RETURN

TRADE DIRECTORY GERMANY

Schöne Aussicht 23, D-2000 Hamburg 76, W. Germany

Enclosed is payment for _____ volume(s) of the TRADE DIRECTORY GERMANY

FIRM NAME _____

ADDRESS _____